JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFIC . W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, Equipments

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -ALARIC-PO CA-HON-TAS-BURTON'S NEW THEATER, STORDWAY-KING LEAR

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Merchant or VE-

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-OUR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Brondway.-After

WOOD'S MINSTERL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

MRCHANICS' HALL, 42' Broadway—BEVANTO' MINESERL NEGRO BONGS AND BUSILESCUES—I AINT GOT TIME TO TAKES

CAMPBRIL'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOFIAN

New York, Thursday, December 30, 1858.

The News.

The steamship Illinois arrived at this port vester day, with nearly a million and a half in treasure from California, and the semi-monthly mails, containing intelligence from all parts of the Pacific coast, Central America, and the Sandwich and Freejee Islands. The news is unusually interesting, and full details are given in to-day's HERALD.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 6th inst The news, however, has been anticipated by advices received vis the Tehuantepec route.

We learn from Central America that the British fleet at San Juan del Norte had been reinforced by two vessels of war, one a ship of the line. Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister, who was in ill-health, had arrived at Aspinwall and cressed to Panama, and on the 8th inst. em-Sarked on board ship bound for Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Our correspondent at San Juan furnishes a graphic description of the scenes which took place at a late municipal election in that town, when the success of Britisl intrigue was clearly demonstrated by the fact that the "ticket of the British Consul" was supported by all the voters, some forty or fifty in number, who exercised the franchise. Our Minister, Gen. Lamar, had returned to Nicaragua from Costa Rica and was to meet President Martinez and his Cabinet at Leon, and receive a final reply to the demand of the United States for indemnity for losses of our citizens. The Nicaraguan Congress was to meet on New Year's day, and again consider the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, the Belly convention, and all the other official papers, deeds and sealed covenants the conditions of which remained unfulfilled by the government. It was said that Senor Yrisarri's re moval from his mission to Washington had been or dered. Mons. Belly had given notice of his readi nese to commence operations connected with his canal scheme. Some apprehension of a filibuster in vasion from California was felt in Nicarague, and the Costa Rican Minister of War, at a public dinper, urged the appexation of that country to the United States. Most of the ropublics had concluded an arrangement with the Panama Railroad Company for the running of steamers between the principal ports and Panama. At Punta Arenas bu siness was a little better, and the arrival of the an nual coffee traders from England with fresh car goes was looked for. The coffee crop promised to be a good one. The cholera had re-appeared in Guatemala.

Our correspondent at Panama gives an outline o the programme of operations of the filibusters who lately sailed from Mobile in the schooner Susan. They are to land at Omoa or Truxillo, in Honduras, and, being reinforced by troops of that republic, will thence proceed across the country to Nicaragua, where they will find employment in endeavoring to restore the Leon, or democratic party, to power.

From New Granada we learn that the State of Bolivia had voted a decree enforcing the payment of tithes from all dissenters in aid of the Boman Catholic church. This caused much excitement. The war of races on the Isthmus of Panama con tinued to a very angry extent, and the negroes were exceedingly insulting to the whites. Sir Gore Ouseley's arrival was the great event of the day at Panama and Aspinwell. The frigate Saranac was at Panama. The relief crew for the St. Marys was still at Panama. Six of the passengers of the steamship Washington arrived in Panama in great distress from Aspinwall. Revolutionary move ments still prevailed in the State of Canca, and a dissolu ion of the present federation was looked for.

From the South Pacific we learn that the Congress of Chile met in extraordinery session on the 7th ult. and had exciting debates on military af false the budget and general taxation of the republic. A fire which broke out in the city of Valparaise on the 15th ult. destroyed the best portion of that town , entailing a loss of \$3,000,009. A list of the principal sufferers is given this morning. Public meetings had been prohibited in Concepcion. Good accounts were generally sent in from the provinces, and the mining and harvest reports were avorable. The general political amnesty was in force in Peru, but the name of Louis Lomar was excepted. Fifteen thousand men were to be added to the army for operations against Ecuador, but the war was not popular The American ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgians were being actively fitted up as war vessels. It was thought that government would order a free trade in the guano of the Chinchas. Ecuador was still blockaded by a Peruvian force, but remained determined to resist by arms. Gen. Echenique had issued a circular against President Castilla. Pres dent Robles was at Guayaquil with his troops. was said, however, Chile had sent a plenipotentiary to mediate between the parties. Trude was dulf most of the ports.

We have papers from the Sandwich Islands dated at Honolulu on the 18th olt. A number of emigrants had arrived from Melbourne and Callao, bound to Frazer river. Whalers were arriving in numbers, but the take was not very good, and consequently trade was comparatively dull. A question of international interest, as between France and the United States, had originated in conse quence of the French Consul having taken off a Frenchman who engaged to serve on an American

The United States surveying schooner Fenimere Cooper, Lieut. Brooke, had arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco. The deep sea surveys of her officers have made known the facts that much inaccuracy exists in the charts of the roote from San Francisco to China, and that several islands marked on the maps as dangerous were not found at all. Lieut. Brooke is of opinion that a Pacific telegraph cable can be safely and easily laid, and that communication by that means can be opened between California, China and Japan. A native Japanese who acted as interpreter to the expedition, an who was educated in the family of Senstor Gwin, of California, is most anxious to return home and seek his fortune in politics and diplomacy under the

The Beited States with Vandalia, Lientenant Brown, at San Francisco from a cruise in the South Pacific, reports an act of signal clustisement inflicted on the Perior canalicals of Loranti by a party of r crew, in getsequence of the savages having murdered and eaten two men belonging to the

tenant Brown sent out an expedition against the natives, which nearly destroyed the town where the murderers were concealed, burning one hundred and fifteen houses. Three hundred warriors then attacked our force, but they were defeated, with the loss of fifty men, including two chiefs. The Americans eaten by the Feejees were Louis Brower, a Prussian, naturalized, and Henry Homer,

We lately published an account of the wreck of the clipper ship Wild Wave, of Boston, on the 4th of March last, on the island of Oeno, in the South Pacific, some thirty and odd men being left on that uninhabited island. We learn that the survivors were all saved by the United States ship Vandalia arrived at San Francisco, which went to their relief on hearing of their misfortune. On the 22d of August she took off thirty-three persons from Oeno and on the 25th took off three persons from Pitcairn's Island-these three having crossed over to that island with the captain. Captain Knowles, who commanded the Wild Wave, had previously arrived at San Francisco.

The United States steamers Fulton, Harriet Lane and Water Witch, of the Paraguay expedition, had arrived at Pernambuco, coaled, and sailed for St Catherines previous to the 1st inst.

Our correspondent at Pernambuoo, writing or the 1st inst., says:-Sugars continue to come in from the interior in great abundance, and from the planters I learn that the growing canes look well and promise over an average yield. From two new English factories at the sources of the Capibalibe river, cotton manufactured goods are coming to market, and bid fair to check if not entirely stop the importations of these fabrics from England and the United States. Cotton and sugar plantations are becoming more extensive. The port is healthy.

At Barbadoes on the 10th instant trade was very dull. Portions of a cargo of flour from Baltimore sold at \$6 50. Some mess pork went off at \$20 to \$20 50. Herrings were at \$3 to \$3 50 per barret. The import market was glutted. The weather was

more cool and the public health very good. The proceedings of the Common Council last evening are important. From our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen it will be seen that the ordinance re-organizing the City Inspector's Department was amended in some points relative to the markets, and then adopted. An ordinance re-organizing the Street Department was presented. The document is a very lengthy one. and we print only the material portion of it, not caring to encumber our columns nor to afflict our readers with the mass of uninteresting details prepared by the committee, as it is scarcely possible the ordinance will be made a law by the present Board. The ordinance from the Councilmen pro viding for the enlargement of Central Park was concurred in. In the Board of Council men the Committee on Finance presented a report on the tax levy for 1859. They recommend an increase of \$381,497 over the Comptroller's estimate, to which the Board added a further increase of \$213,683-making the tax levy \$8,435,000. The report was adopted and sent to the Aldermen for their action. M Arcularius stated that the Committee omitted the item of arrearages for 1859 from the report, on ac count of there being a floating debt of \$2,000,000 for which the city is liable. He said the Legisla ture should be recommended to pass an act for the immediate payment of that amount, which, of course, will have to come out of the taxpayers pockets

The Board of Education held their usual weekly meeting at their rooms in Grand street last evening, when the Committee on Finance submitted their annual report of the expenditures for the last year; and the Board, having transacted some routing business, shortly after adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, and re ceived a statement of the names of a numbe of emigrants recently arrived by the ship Wel ster from Liverpool, who had been defrauded by bogus ticket sellers. The matter will be re

ferred to the British Consul. The receipts of beef cattle during the past week compared with the week previous. The market yesterday was rather dull, and prices declined je de per pound, the range being 6c. a 10de., ac cording to quality. Cows and calves were in fair demand during the week at \$20 a \$65. With light receipts veal calves were in active request at an advance in rates. Prices ranged from 3lc. to 7lc Sheep and lambs were also in active demand, and sold at full prices. \$3 50 a \$4 50 for ordinary t good, and \$6 a \$7 for extra. The receipts of swine were fair and the market without change. Price ranged from 5c. to 5fc. per pound.

Cotton displayed more activity yesterday, with sale of about \$1,000 bales on the spet, closing on the basis of about 1136c. for middling uplands. The four marks under the influence of large estimates of stock being reported, was heavy, without, however, change of mome in prices, while miles were to a fair extent. Much diffi cuity is usually encountered at this season of the year is arriving at accurate and reliable estimates of the stock of flour in this market. A cotemporary estimates it as high a .573.366 bbls., which is fair enough, if its suppositions as dmitted that the weekly consumption of flour supplied by local millers amounts to 15,000 barrels per week, wi the amount of weekly consumption from the receipts em braced about 35,000, or a total of 50,000 per week. The supplies set down to the city and suburban mills, of 15,000 per week, were considered by many persons to be too large, as the amount of wheat ground by them the present year, and especially within some months past, has been less than at the same period within the last year or two Some estimates go as low as 800,000 to 700,000 barrels while others, probably taking a more reasonable vie f the subject, fix the estimate of stock at about 1,000,000 barrely. Whent was stonly and prices without change of moment. Corn was in fair request, while cales were me derate and prices without alteration of moment. was heavy, with nales of old mess at \$17.25 and new \$17 75, old prime at \$13 and new at \$13 75. The sales of sugars embraced about 700 hbds, at rates given in anothcolumn. Coffee was in fair demand, with sales of 2 cobagy common Rio, by auction, at 854c. a 1014c .- average 9.54c.; 1.000 do. poor do. at 93cc., with some lots of comingo at rates given in another place. We understathat an agreement has been adopted by the trade, to the effect that on and after January I the ture charged on a Brantlan codes will be I per cent mater I of 2 per cent, as hitherte. Freight engagements were moderate and rates without change of moment.

The President's Message in Cube-What Should be Done in the Cuban Question.

It will be seen by our correspondence from Havana, and the copious extracts from the official journals there—which we give in another column - that the President's Message has created an immense sensation in Cuba.

Our own letters, and the protest of a Cuban give a much more reliable picture of the varied feelings excited there by the announcement of Mr. Buchanan's policy regarding Cuba than is to be found in the one-sided statements of the censor-bound colonial journals. The colonial government, while sodulously repressing every expression of opinion on one side, has set all its engines to work to manufacture an indigeant public opinion on the other. It could not do otherwise; for the excitement among the Cubans on reading the Message was so great that a counter ebullitien was necessary. The present Captain-General, by creating imaginary conspiracies and exhibiting extraordinary energy ! quashing them, has impressed upon the hor reverament the double conviction that Cuba thery volcano, and that he is the only man who can repress its cruption. He claims to have created, through a policy of combined energy and snavity, a strong gative party, loyto Spain and utterly opposed to a separation

with arguments it may need, he has taken care to have these expressions of loyalty manufactured.

They are spontaneous, as far as anything can be spontaneous under the pressure of the immense tyranny of the colonial government in Cuba. They have found, and will find, hundreds of signatures, perhaps thousands, because under every despotism sycophants abound, and fear, where men bave no defence from the oppression of strange rulers, who have not the sympathy of a common country, is a powerful stimulus. How completely the Captain-General of Cuba per vades even the highest tribunals with his autho rity, and compels them to act in blind obedience to his wishes, has been seen in the process recently instituted in Havana against Don Miguel Embil. In that case the Captain-General sent private orders to the Fiscal of the Supreme Court, directing him how to proceed, thus converting the highest tribunal of the land into a blind instrument of the government. Fortunately for the truth in this case, the Fiscal, seeing that he was to be ultimately the victim of a conflict between two persons of high position and influence, pursued the unusual course of attaching the private orders of the Captain-General to the public process.

The a similar manner has the loyal exposition of the municipality of Havana been produced. The protest of a Cuban, given elsewhere, addressed to the NEW YORK HERALD, because it could not be published in Havana, not only details the mode of action in the premises, but gives a valid reason for the Cubans not expressing a contrary opinion, in the simple statement that the writer does not sign his own name, because he has no wish to take a seat on the scaffold. The par is composing the agantamiento of Havana are mostly the creatures of the government, selected for their known subserviency to fill that office, or for their well known timidity in expressing their true convictions. The same is the case in all the other municipalities in the Island; and their expressions as representatives of the sentiments of the people of the island are utterly worthiess. There is not one of them who would not put his name to a direct contradiction of everything contained in these loyal manifestos, if a change of government had taken place. The true point in all these proceedings exists in the fact that even the ayuntamiento of Havana could not elevate a loyal manifesto to the turone of the Queen without first obtaining permission from the Captain-General to do so, and getting from him the cue for what they should say. As for the Spaniards residing in Cuba, it is not to be supposed that they should be dissatisfied with a government that favors them in every way, and gives them a social and political position superior to that of the Cubans. But they compose only about one-tenth of the whole white

population of the island. It is evident that the excellent tone of the President's message, in treating of our relations with Spain, has struck a sympathetic cord in Cubs, and will produce good fruit there. It now only requires to be followed up by the action of Congress authorizing the purchase of Cuba, and granting an appropriation for immediate payments, to give life to a line of policy that will produce good fruit. The idea of buying Cuba, though popular with the people, has been a vague and indefinite one in the policy of the country. President Polk first entertained it, and made an attempt. President Filimore rejected it as an unwise national policy. Whether poor Pierce wanted it or not, no one knew. A portion of his Cabinet entertained it, and another portion did not. The action of Congress will give it a defined and direct character, such as it should have, and make it a point in our national policy which every American statesman should strive to gain. It should become traditionary to every administration. When placed in this position, the question itself will command an influence, not only in Cuba, but In Spain and the whole of Europe, which will increase in weight with every year of our growth. Let Congress, before the present session closes, make the Cuban question something more than a plaything for Presidents and Presidential aspirants, and in scribe it in our national policy as Catharine of Russia inscribed over the south gate of Moscow.

Here lies the way to Constantinople." Holmay Orons.-The proposed abrogation of the reprehensible custom of making the celebration of New Year's Day a bacchanalian revel meets with favor in all respectable quarters. We are in the receipt of numerous communications on the subject. Nearly all the writers agree that the manner in which the majority of our people conduct themselves on New Year's day is shameful and disgraceful in the worst degree. Others describe their sufferings from the intemperance of their guests, and say to what deceptions they, the writers, have been put in order to avoid being obliged to say civil things to fellows who ought to be in the station house instead of a drawing room.

The first step to be taken in the matter is the abolition of the refreshment tables. There are in this city some thousands of persons who will not yearly steal nor beg, but who still manage to cat the bread and drink the cup of other people. They come out strongly at the openings of hotels or drinking shops, the launchings of ships, serenades to Congressmen or militia colonels; in fact, they may always be found at any place where there is free feeding. Sometimes they are broken down politicians, who will strike, as they call it, a candidate for a drink or a lunch, if they can get nothing else from him. The proverbial liberality and generosity of our people at holiday times make them a perfect mine of wealth for the gentlemen of the genus sponge. With an amount of impudence as colossal and immovable as the eternal hills, they force their way into decent people's private dwellings, and lavy without remorse upon whatever they can get-money, victuals or drink. We advise people to keep these fellows at a convenient distance from the spoons. There is still another class of agreeable New Year's callers," which includes adolescent specimens, half boys, half men, and all scamp, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four. We do not refer entirely to the rowdy, per se, or to any perticular class. There is many a gentleman at beart and in manner who wears a fireman's oniform, and many a ruffinn who sells dry goods, in all the glory of broadcloth and patent leather, and breaks the benches at the Mercantile Library elections. The fact is, that our people, in many instances, have been too much involved in basi ness to bring up their children properly, and the legitimate consequence is a large crop of young rateals, who have not the slightest idea of the ordinary conventionalities of life. On New

Year's day they go about in gangs, seeking what

they may devour. They are the mortal aver-

pression, and to provide the home government | tienen. By the entire abolition of the custom of | Emigration of Supposed Revolutionists to offering refreshments these two classes of New Year's customers would be cut off altogether. More than all this, it is not in good taste to offer food or drink to a casual visiter. It might as well be done on all days as on the first of the year. In some of the best houses here the custom has been quietly abrogated, and this coming boliday promises to make large accessions to the ranks of the abstainers. The present method, however, of paying visits to people whom you never saw before, and probably never will again, is manifestly absurd. Instead of dedging it, as some people do, every one should come out plumply, and abolish it alto-

> THE NEW LOCATION OF QUARANTINE.-The fu ture location of Quarantine has been finally settled at last, by the decision of the Commissioners of Quarantine and the State officers at Albany, on Tuesday. These officials have adopted, without dissent, the very plan which the HERALD suggested as far back as the beginning of October last, namely:-To construct an island on the shoals in the Lower Bay, far removed from the Staten Island shores, and erect the Quarantine buildings upon it. We were the first to propose this solution of the vexed question as to the location of Quarantine, and we are happy to observe that the surveys and estimates made by a competent engineer have established the entire feasibility of the undertaking. It appears that an island containing five acres can be made on Old Orchard Shoal for \$135,000, and we hope that no time will be lost in commencing operations for that purpose.

We would again recommend that ware houses be erected thereon, with good venti lating properties, where the cargoes of infeeted ships may be stored in bond, until they are in a fit condition to be brought to the city This is precisely the kind of quarantine re quired, and, with a small bospital for the reception of persons dangerously sick of contagious diseases, will answer all the purposes demanded of a quarantine. This plan would insure safety to our citizens; for it has been abundantly well established that danger lies more in infected cargoes than in ships or persons. It would be economical, also, and we are certain would suit the views of merchants and ship owners. The old routine system of outrantine has become a nuisance which should never be re-established, and we hope that no attempt will be made to revive it at the new site.

This settlement of the Quarantine question must prove satisfactory to the residents of Staten Island, and will doubtless restore peace and barmony to that justiy excited region. Mean time, let the military be withdrawn, and the farce of the army of occupation be concluded at once. The question as to who is to pay the sixty thousand dollars which the maintenance of the sol diers costs can be decided afterwards. The solution may occupy the courts for half a dozen years to come, and fill the pockets of a few lawyers to overflowing.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1853. Lieut. Howry has received information from Gusyman, Mexico, by the overland route, to November 25, stating that the United States ship St. Marys had just arrived a that port, in time to prevent Captain Stone's surveying party from being forcibly expelled from Sonora.

A meeting was held to day of managers of the Washing ton National Monument Society, to consider the condition didings and other r ping work. The shaft is one hundred and seventy feet high as left by the old Board, and the buildings are in bad condition. The intention is expressed of renewing work as early as possible. No statement is made of the means in hand or to be raised

The President has just signed, it is said, a proclamatio rdering public sale, in April and May next, of four millious three bundred thousand acres of land in Wisconst which includes alternate sections along the railroad line Lands not sold publicly will afterwards be subject to pri The War Department received to day a large mail fro

the Pacific coast, but containing no news beyond what bas already been made public. The Indians were quiet. Despatches were received to-day at the State Depart ment from London and Paris. The Spanish-Mexican diffi culty caused very little tark. Attention is given at present more to Central America. Romors again prevail here that flibusters are leaving

Fouthern ports in large numbers. The administration ha telegraphed their federal officers to watch vigilantly. The Secretary of the Navy has not yet selected a Con podore for the Gulf in place of Commodore McIntosh. H will probably wall notil screething deflute is known regard to the filibraters, now on their way to Nicaragua. the proper instructions will then be given, and a comp tent officer sent out.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION DESCRIPTION

WARRINGTON, Dec. 29, 1858. Contrary to recent rumors and positive assertions the s official authority for saying that the government, up i noon to-day, had not received one word relative to the alleged return of the schooner Sasan to Pensacola from Nicaragua. The government is in daily telegraphic com munication with the federal officers at the several South ern ports, and is kept advised of the filibustering move ments so far as they can be ascertained. Every effort is made on its part to suppress them. The recent charter ing of a steamboat at New Orleans with this view was by the authority of the government, in response to the application for that purpose.

It appears from the official returns from Bremen and

Hamburg, two of the most important emigrant ports of Europe, that the number of emigrants thence to ti United States was 41,344 for the ten months and a half bly less than the emigration for the corresponding period of the year provious.

Lord Lyons, according to the latest British advices, wil reach Washington about the let of March. Our government has no recent advices from Mexico.

Non-Arrival of the America. The Cunard steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th inst., in view of the weather reported by recent arrivals, is hardly considered due at this port before Friday.

The Case of the Yacht Wanderer. SAVANNAH, Doc. 29, 1858. The Wanderer case was resumed to-day. The first w

ness refused to testify, and was impressed. Capt. Fra-vier, of the steamer Augusta, testified that he carried on-hundred and sevenly two negroes within two miles of Augusta on the lith of December, who were unable to talk English, and that he believed they were Aricans Capt. Christy, of the steaming Lamar, refused to testify when the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow Numerous witnesses are in attentioned. Trouble in the Canadian Cabinet. Mr. Stootle, Couragesioner of Public Works, has resign his cost in the Cabuset, in consequence of a discreenment on the seat of government, question, his collection head ing or carrying out the Casen's decision in favor of by Town, and he differ og

Three Persons Droward at Square. Square Square Square N. J., Dec. 20, 1858. On raturday last William Sherman, with two daughters of Curie Havens, agod cloven and four years, were drowned while crossing Square river in a small heat. It is supposed the boot leaked so hadly as to fill and swamp. The bodies were recovered on Tuesday alternoon.

Sleighing in Philadelphia.

The Stemp ship Victoria.

The steamship Victoria, Capital Sheyter, from N

Caba.

NEW ORLHANS, Dec. 29, 1868. It is reported that emigration to Cuba has been going on here quietly and legally for some months past, and is e suppreed the emigrants have left at the invitation the revolutionists in that island. A secret agent of the government is here, but as yet has been unable to detect my illegal emigration.

The New York State Canal Convention. SYRACUSE, Dec. 29, 1858.

The Convention re assembled at nine o'clock this mor The resolution pending at the adjournment was tak

The resolution penning at the account of the penning of the legislature the Canal Board be petitioned to recommend to the Legislature the further reduction of causi toils on all articles of consumer to touch freight, the business are revenue of which may be increased by such reduction; also that the toils on all articles of upward bound freight now parsing more than one until per last pounds per unless to reduced to that amounts. A long debate costed upon this.

Ex Governor Hunt made a lengthy speech upon it. Awego, which was finally adopted, as follows:--

Resolved, I hat a committee of fifteen he appointed by the Chair, to appear before the cased near and urgo such a read-justment of tolla as will lead to increase the revenue of the cabala. Mr. Heury O'Reilly, of New York, offered an explana tory amendment to the fifth resolution as reported by the

Business Committee last evening. It was unanimously An unimportant debate followed in relation to the effect

An unimportant debate followed in relation to the effect of the reciprocity treaty on flour manufactured in America, the chairman announced the following committee to prepare an andreas and memoriats to the Legislature—

Eire, S. B. Hunt; Monroe, J. T. Lany; Oswego, H. Fuzbugt; Onondaga, T. G. Alvoro; New York, H. O'Reilly, Alas the following State Committee—

Eire, H. Nides, A. M. Chapp, Nagara, T. T. Flagler; Orleans, H. J. Sickies; Mouroe, Thomas Parsens, W. Margett, Jr.; Wayne, J. O. Fore; Ouondaga, J. J. Glass, D. H. Staton, One da, A. E. Ce ver; Oswego, L. B. Crocker, O. H. Hastings; Jefferson, H. S. McCollam; Reassalaer, — Matthews; Albary, S. G. Chase; New York, W. C. Rice, J. J. Higtee, J. Myers. ligitee, J. Myers.

And the tollowing committee to confer with the Cana

Oswego, Messra Wright, Merrick and Fitzbugh; Fulton Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Con-tral Convention of the Convention of the Convention adjourned to meet at the Convention of the Convention of the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Con-tral Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Con-tral Committee.

Murder on Shipboard.

Wm. Transue, of Williamsburg, N. Y., was killed by Mark Pority, of Concord, N. H., in a quarrel on board the whate ship California, of New Bedford, Nev. 1. Both were assumed. Perity was placed in the hands of the American Concul at Bahis.

Fire at Halifax and Loss of Life.

HALIPAK, Dec. 29, 185 By a fire last night five large buildings, the same both the telegraph office, were consumed in two ho with the telegraph office, were consumed in two They were partly insured. Two persons, name and Hagar, were burned to death and others were t

Public Dinner to J. Glancy Jones. Philadelphia, Ped. 29, 1858, Hon. J. Clency Jones, Minister to Austria, dinied with a number of his friends in this city this afternoon. He sails for Havre in the steamship which leaves New York on the

Sailing of the Arabia.

The Conard steamship Arabia sailed at noon, with BRy-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-one for Halifax, and about neverty-seven thousand dollars in specie. Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

The steamship Augusta has arrived at her wharf is sixty-two-Lours from New York. All well.

Chausson, Dec. 28, 1858.

Chausson, Dec. 28, 1858.

The st smship James Adger, Capt. E. Adams, from New York, arrived here at four o'clock this (fueday)

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 95's; Reading Rairroad, 25's; Morris Caodi, no sales; Long Island Rairroad, 11's; Pennsylvania Rairroad, 45's.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 29, 1858.

Cotton—Sales to day 6,500 bates, at easier, but no quotably lower prices. Flour steady at \$5 for superfunct Codec quiet, and declined 3'c. a 'gc. Preights—Cotton to Liverpoof, 3'd.

Charleston, Dec. 29, 1858.

Cotton femor: sales to-day 3,600 bales, of which pro-

Cotton market unsettled, but prices unchanged; sale to-day 950 bales. to-day 950 bales.

Balkinosz, Dec. 29, 1858.

Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat steady. Corradvaccing: white, 65c. a The.; yellow, 74c. a 75c. Provisions steady. Whiskey dull.

Chainnan, Dec. 29, 1858.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1868.
Flour dull. Whiskey dull at 213 c. Hogs unchanged sales 900 at \$6 25 a \$6 50; two lots, averaging 290 a 300 test, sold for \$7; receipts to day, 3,000. Frovisions dull and unsettled. Mess pork—Sales 300 bbla. at \$18, for future delivery. Bulk meats lower. Lard, 11%

Another Quarantine Location.

AND TO BE BUILT OFF THE STATEN ISLAND SHORE, ON ORCHARD SHOALS-DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS-WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM ?-WILL THERE BE WAR? ETC., ETC.

The Quarantine Commissioners, as stated in our issue of yesterday, have recommended the location of Quarantine on an island to be built in the Lower Bay, off the Staten Island shore. This recommendation having been approved by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller of the State, as required by the law under which the Quarantine Commissioners are acting, it only remains for Communioners to go on and finish the work.

The Old Orchard Shoals, which is the location che by the State authorities, are situated on the Staten Islan shore, off the Great Kills. According to the excellent map of Mesors. Blust, the shoule extend for miles along the above, from a little above Red Bank. The precise le cality for the Quarantine Island is five and a half miles south-southwest of the Sandy Hook lighthouse, and four and three quarters miles north of Prince's Bay lighthouse, or Sted Bank, it is but one mile above Seguine's Point, and six from Sandy Hook. The shoal extends about seven-eighths of a mile from the shore, with from three to four feet wa ter at low tide. The term Orchard Shoal is a recen name, and the spot can hardly be called a shoal, as it is but a flat shore extending into the water.

The report of the Commissioners was based upon an examination and report made by Capt. Benham, Superintendent of Fortifications at Sandy Hook, who was appoint by the Secretary of War, on the application of Gov. King for the commissioner, to make the necessary surveys and estimates, and report as to the feasibility of constructing such an artificial island. Capt. Benham speaks in high terms of the location, and says that it will, in his opin cost but \$135,000 to build the island; that the bottom will be sufficiently firm to allow of the erection of brick or stone buildings; that with very little expense the island can be made defensible from any force which may wish to board it; that the currents of sea air are in such directions that no contagion would be wafted by them; that the island could not be built on West Bank, because the channel would be injured, and that in this location they are all out of the way of the channel, with a sure anchorage; that the island will be as near the channel as can safely be attempted; and, in short, that the Orchard Shoals Island would be just the thin to complete the desiderata of a commercial port of such vast importance as New York. He thinks the island could be built as proposed, of about six acres area and twenty one feet high, with a top area of full five acres, in time for the crection of temporary buildings to be used next season. He thinks that the citizens of Staten Island will not object to the location, and that nince the courts have virtually decided that the Quarantine most go outside the Narrows, this goot is the best that can be selected. The West Bank location, he thinks, would destroy the change!

The Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine-Mesors. Bowen, Benson and Hall-have, by the adoption of their plan by the State authorities, full power to go op and build the island; but they have not got the money The Legislature only appropriated \$150,000 to defray to expenses of removing Quarantino, and much of that san has been expended in the Seguine's Point experiment. so that the fund now stands at but about half, or less that half, the figure required to creet the new island.

Win ther the Commissioners, under these elecumetances will have to await the further action of the Legulabire or whether they will take the responsibility of proat once to the completion of this work, or whother they will go on until the appropriation is exhausted, remains to be seen. Certainly they have little time to lose, and over should the work be commenced at the earliest possible niceoest, it is not at all certain that it would be completed any too scon, as it is proposed to arrect temporary buildings per the accommodation of the pelionist of next season. What objections, if any, are to be raised to this plan, remain at present or future.

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What objections, if any are to be raised to this plan to be made that the fattern is the foreign of the time change, or that the farmy or is will compain that it is not be track of their vessels, or the insertions that it is no the track of their vessels, or the insertion that it is too remote from the change, in other or which cases we might have an other or taken and sequence after the building and the plan of the propose of the order of the propose. It has not such that the building and the man at sequence at Carrentina Traces or the building and been at sequence at long of the control against the sense of the form of the against the building and the state. will go on until the appropriation is exhausted, remain

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS IN TOWN.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. BE APPHARS, AND WHAT HE IS GOING TO RECEPTION AND SERENABE TO MORRIOW.

The Hon Stephen A. Douglas, with his wife, two ch4dren and a maid, arrived to the city by the Empire Cay. from Havana, late on the night of Tuesday last. As seen as the steamer reached the foot of Warren street, North river, and it could be positively secontained that the dis-singuished Senator from Hilmois was on board, information of that fact was immediately telegraphed to the central Alderman Bradley, the chairman of the Committee of Re ception appointed by the Common Council. Alderman Bradley and Councilman Baker at once repaired to the steamer, and cordially greated and welcomed to the city the author of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, squatter sove reignty, and all the late direful intestine wars of the democratic party. Carriages being prepared, Mr. Douglas and femily were placed in them and conducted to the Everett House, where they will remain until Monday next, when they will proceed to Washington. Yesterday meet ing Mr. Douglas was visited by Speaker Orr, Reverdy Johnson, George N. Sanders, John B. Haskin, M. C., and many other personal or pelitical friends.

At a quarter past one o'clock Aldermen Bradley, Claser and McSpedon called upon him.

Mr. Bradley, after congratulating the distinguished Se nator upon his arrival in the metropolis, presented him with the resolution of the Common Council tendering him the tospital ties of the city. Mr. Bradley was very particular to impress upon Mr. Douglas that the city of New York, through its corporate authorities, not only tendered to him her hospitalities, but also approved his painted Mr. Douglas, in response, said this testimonial was a

complete surprise to him, for until last night be had no intimation that any such bonor was intended. He had not magined that his course had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great city, or impressed them so favor ably as to lead to this mark of approval. To receive this compliment from the city of New York was indeed small bonor-an honor conferred by the great metropoli of the American continent, which is fast taking position as the controlling city of the world, as it is already the great commercial, social and monetary heart of this nation This city was the representative of all the States and al the Territories of the Union, wherever the starry American fing waves upon the sea or upon the land. Sec tional controversies might disterb other portions of the country, but New York had not listened and would not listen to those appeals which would array the North against the South, the South against the North, or any one section against another. The heart of New York pulsated throughout the Union, and for the Union. New York wa for promoting peace, fraternity and good feeling among all the States and all the people of this country. To receive, then, this compliment, under these circumstances, was one of the proudest events of his life. He gratefully as cepted the proffered honor, and would preserve this paper the resolutions) to be transmitted to his posterity.

Mr. Bradley then said that they desired Mr. Douglas t appoint a day to receive his friends at the City Hall. Mr. lougies suggested to-day, but Mr. Clancy thought Speaker Orr would want to receive his triends to day; so it was finally decided that Mr. Douglas should see his friends at the Governor's room, between one and two o'clock, on Friday.

Mrs. Douglas was present during this interview. She seemed to be enjoying excellent health. She conversed familiarly with the gentlemen with whom she was ac quainted, and also with those who were introduced to her She is not only a beautiful, but a winning and accomplished lady.

Senator Douglas, though somewhat fatigued, looked remarkably well. There was a vast change in his personal attire and general appearance as compared with what they were when he was in this city during the last Presidential campaign. The improvement, it is said, should be entirely credited to Mrs. Douglas. About 2 P. M. the Reception Committee of the Common Council and several friends of the Senator lunched with him. In the afternoon

To-morrow evening the unterrified may expect to hear an address from Judge Douglas, as a serenade is to be given him at the Everett House at nine o'clock. Dodworth's band is engaged, and it will be an occasion for the vast numbers who desire to hear the Senator from

MOVEMENTS OF HON. JAMES L. OER.

CITY HALL TO-DAY -- VISIT TO WALLACK'S THEATRE The Hon. James L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Repro entatives, has been in the city for the but three days, during which time he has been called upon by a number of our citizens, at the New York Hotel, where ping during his stay in the city.

The compliments tendered to Speaker Orr have been, so far, of a private, unofficial character. He has remained at the hotel most of the time receiving his friends; but did not accept any invitation to dine out until yesterday, when he visited the house of a friend in the upper part o the city for that purpose. To-day and to-morrow he will be in the hands of our city officials, and will partake of our municipal hospitalities.

The committee of the Common Council, consisting of Al-

dermen Boole, Reed and Tuomey, and Councilmen Dunn, Frazer and Bunce, waited on Tuesday last upon Speaker Orr and formally tendered him the hospitalities of the city, and at the same time requested him to designate a de when citizens could pay their respects to him at the City Hall. Mr. Orr thanked the committee for the honor they had done him, and signified his willingness to be at the City Hall to-day at noon.

As the Governor's room is not yet in a proper condition or the public reception of the city's guest, the ceremony will take place in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Tieman will welcome the distinguished gentleman the city, and, after a response from Mr. Orr, citizens will have a chance to pay their respects to him. In the evening the committee have engaged to take Speaker Orr to Wailack's theatre, to witness the "Merchant of Venice," and to morrow it has been determined to show him our public institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's

Among the other distinguished gentlemen stopping at the New York Hotel are Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, and Hon. Beverly Tucker.

The City in a Snow Storm. THREE INCHES OF ENOW -- DETENTION OF CITY CARS-TRANS DOUBLED -- CARS WITHINLAWN -- STAGES

DRIVEN OUT OF BROADWAY BY THE SLIPPERY PAVEMENT-ACCIDENT AT THE HOSOKEN PERST. Visions of joily sleigh rides, summary numbles, snow balling, and fun generally, were created yesterday after noon by the commoncement of a pretty serious snow storm. The air was just in the right trim, and the ground cold enough to preserve nearly all that fell, so that by 9 P. M. the snow was three inches deep, to the great discomfigure of pedestrians, and in fact everybody, for there was just enough not to be enjoyable, too little for eleigh-ing, too much for wheeling, and decidedly uncomfortable for walking. In spite of close overcosts, top boots and mullers the piercing, driving wind, carried the snow into nocks and corners, while such of the snow as melted made the sidewalks anything but safe for rapid locomotion. The omnibuses were early in the evening driven from the Broadway Russ pavement to the more secure footings of the side streets, to the no small astemphysent of the uninitiated and discomiture of such as have become attached to the easy motion of the most dangerous pave-

ment in the world for horses. But multied drivers were inexorable, for they had no especial liking for jumping down from their boxes to pick up fallen animals, and the grumblers had to take the joiting, and charge it to the clark of the weather. grundlers had to take the journe, clerk of the weather. The Third avenue care had a pretty hard time of it. The Third avenue care had a pretty hard time of it.

cierk of the weather.

The Third avenue cars had a presty hard time of it. They were piled together, first as the lower end of the route and then at the upper, sometimes having from tend of filteen cars together, on account of the obstructions of the accumulated anow. They had a number of cars running with four herses, but their trips were so irregular that some though they were not running.

The Fourth avenue cars were more britains, though they were somewhat detained of course. A number of their cars were drawn by four herses.

The Stath avenue cars were half of them drawn off, and the other half supplied with four herses. A saft car was set running early in the evening, distributing sait along the track for the purpose of medica the slow.

The highth avenue cars were part of them drawn off, and a few running with four horses. The general detention of the cars was a source of considerable amoyance to our up town residents, in spite of the efforts to keep running regularly. The flowal was of suit, which metice the anow as it fell, prevented the formation of drifts in the neighborhood of the rails. Still the additional labor gives to the bornes was a very great, and the rateroid computator to the bornes was very great, and the rateroid computator they when the calling and vantage as it of years against a treest, however desirable it might to after New Year's day, when the calling and vantage as it over. Sowy we made a treest makes very title afterence to people what an after dipt, carriages to slought on New Year's any the union and the value of a cover of the will observe that old Karkarbacker vantage, will be called to a top a need of coverwage conductors.

columns have, more than the second of the se